THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
corner of Market & Front Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

STAVES WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS per Thousand will be given for about Thirty Thousand good White Oak Barrel Staves and Headings, to be delivered at any time between this and April next, in Pittsburgh. Enquire of the subscriber on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Wood street.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR, *Cooper*

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1814.

I also want, a good Journeyman Cooper.

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

Travellers Rest.

Maysville or Limestone, (Ken.)
December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st April next.

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground, now in the tenure of the Rev. Francis Heron, near the Allegheny river.—Also, a FERRY on the Monongahela river, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Alexander Colhoon. Few Ferries on the river command a better custom than this, and about 80 or 90 acres of land will be rented with the ferry—adjoining is a Farm of about 150 acres, with a small improvement; this will be rented separate or with the ferry.

I will also Rent, Two Lots in the Town of Allegheny, and 18 Acres of first rate bottom land on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite this town, and adjoining James Robinson, Esq. This land is well worthy the attention of any person inclining to attend the Pittsburgh market, where vegetables, &c. command a high price and ready sale.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1813.

FLOUR BARRELS.

A GENEROUS PRICE WILL BE GIVEN FOR A QUANTITY OF

FLOUR BARRELS,

made of the best season'd stuff, at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill.*

Jan. 12, 1814. tfqcGE.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
Also, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum; French brandy, 4th proof; Genuine Hollands gin; Whiskey of good quality; Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Bengal Indigo, Brimstone, Castile soap, Hard soap, Gun powder, N. Orleans sugar, Loaf sugar, Lump sugar, Coffee; Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas; Chocolate, Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, Sweet oil, Raisins, Salt, James river tobacco

Also, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814 tf.

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

A Two story *BRICK HOUSE*, and two Lots, now occupied by B. Bakewell. The house is well finished, and calculated for a private family, having an excellent Garden, and good pump at the door. For terms apply to the subscriber, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

SAML. SMITH.

Dec. 22, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH,*

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

THE noted Stand in the town platt of Warren, (Ohio) now occupied as a Tavern by John Leavitt, Jr. Esquire, standing on the corner of First and Fourth Streets, within twelve rods of the Bank. The House is almost new, large and well finished, two cellar kitchens with ovens, &c. Stabling sufficient for thirty horses, excellent garden land, and first rate well of living water. Terms made easy.

Also, Out-Lots and Farms near the Town.

WILLIAM LEAVITT.

Warren, January 15, 1814.

Rich Hill Farm,

Situate on the Franklin Road, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber has laid off the above Farm in Lots from 5 to 20 acres, which he will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the House of John M'Master, sign of the Bear, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

A plan may be seen at M'Masters's Tavern, and on the Farm, at the House of Mr. Fitzsimons.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS REED.

January 4, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the

Millwright Business

in all its various branches. He has a complete knowledge of all the machinery in grist mills, saw mills and fulling mills, as well as in furnaces, forges, rolling and slitting mills, in wood and iron wheels; he is well acquainted with making patterns, and has a considerable knowledge of steam engines. He flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him. Any person wishing to employ him will apply at his house in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Findley's tavern, on the Brownsville road.

JACOB A. WALLACE.

January 7, 1814.

N. B. Letters, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. Andrew Scott, late of Philadelphia, an experienced Brewer of Porter, Ale and Beer, the business will, in future, be conducted under the firm of *Hamilton, Brown* and *Company.*

W. HAMILTON,
JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1814.

THE UNION BREWERY

IS in operation. The public are respectfully acquainted, that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to, on the customary terms.

N. B. Five Shillings per bushel will be given for good merchantable *Barley*, and Cash paid upon delivery, at the Union Brewery, in Liberty Street.

HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday evening last, on the Big Road between Lewis Warner's Inn and Jas. Morrison's Ferry, on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing Notes to the amount of $15 dollars, and a letter directed to "Mrs. Stella Reed," and a furlough given to Geo. Robinson, Jun. by Lieutenant Matthew Magee.—A liberal reward will be paid any person who will leave it at this office.

January 12th, 1814.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, *Jan.* 1, 1814.

The President and Managers,

Have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, paid in agreeably to the articles of association, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th inst.

A. Johnston, *Jr. Chf. Clk.*

Jan. 12, 1814. 3tqcPMc

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

Printers and Booksellers,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Views of Louisiana,

BY

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a Journal of a Voyage, by the Author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri: and a collection of interest-facts relative to the late Earthquake.

IN this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charless, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of fact not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

Pittsburgh, January 1814.

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional stock of

Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Among which the following are the principal articles:—

KNIVES and forks, pocket, pen, shoe and butcher knives, scissors and razors, gun locks, curry combs, iron and brass candlesticks, iron and metal spoons, brass cocks, iron and steel knitting pins, spectacles, padlocks, *FILES*, pocket books, slates, violins, 25m gunflints, 300 pieces short yellow nankeens, and a variety of *Ribbons*, which, with a a number of other articles, are now offered for *Wholesale* at a REDUCED PRICE for cash or approved paper.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
At D. Logan & Co's Commission Store.

Pittsburgh, 12th January, 1814. 6t.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Brigade Inspector of the 1st brigade, 15th div. P. M. hereby postpones the general court martial which he had ordered to convene at the house of J. M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, the 3d Monday of this inst. until further orders. The Brig. Insp. is induced to this measure by the absence of a number of patriotic officers and privates who have volunteered their services, and marched for the defence of Erie, since the publication of the last order, whose presence will be necessary at the sitting of the Court.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Brigade Inspector.

Jan. 12, 1814.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

BY the subscriber, at the house of *W. M'Cullough, Inn-keeper*, Wood street, on Thursday the 10th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. two lots or parcels of ground, situate on Wood street; being parts of a certain lot marked in col. Woods's plan of Pittsburgh, No. 449.—The one being the corner lot fronting on Wood and Sixth streets; the other being the corner lot fronting on Wood st. and Virgin alley. It is unneccessary to give any description of this property; its situation and advantages will doubtless be examined by such, as design to purchase—The conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by

FRANCIS HERRON.

Jan. 20, 1814 3t

STOP THE THIEF AND SWINDLER.

LEFT Pittsburgh on Sunday morning the 16th inst. a man named CHARLES BEEMAN. He took from the subscriber a considerable sum of money. He had on grey clothes, and carried with him a violin and small bundle.—Any person who will apprehend said Beeman, secure him in jail, and give information thereof to the subscriber living in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, (Pa.) shall be well rewarded.

RALPH LETTON.

January 19, 1814.

N. B. Printers will do an act of justice by publishing the above.

From a London paper of November 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the physical, economical and moral forces of Napoleon, in the years 1812, and 1813. [From the Peters urgh Gazette of the 24th September.]

January 1812.

1. Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French empire, the kingdoms of Italy and Illyria, and the northern part of Spain.

2. He was indirectly master of the states of the confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the kingdom of Naples, and the grand duchy of Warsaw. He had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

3. Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her his ally; she consented to give him 30,000 men.

4. Russia kept her ports shut; she had 120,000 men upon the frontier to defend her independence, but she was at war with England and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.

5. This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.

6. Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder and the Vistula, to attack Russia; this war has drawn more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 2,000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals: the Poles supplied him with 80,000 men and 100 millions. He brought into the war 70,000 cavalry.

7. Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial produce throughout all Europe. This monopoly brought him one hundred millions

8. Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederacy of Germany, from Poland, and that of the French empire, which amounted to 1,000 millions tournois. Notwithstanding those resources the deficiencies for the year 1812 was doubled.

9. Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern and of Eylau, Napoleon had preserved the reputation of being invincible; he enjoyed an opinion that nothing could resist him; it was sufficient for him to order, and every thing gave way to his will—to order and it was done; to direct and every thing bended to his wish; to announce an event and the prediction was fulfilled. Spain alone formed an exception, which however had not dissipated the belief.

August 1813.

1. Napoleon has lost a part of the 32d military division, a part of Illyria, all Spain and the Dalmatian Islands.

2. Prussia, Mecklenburgh, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, are no longer his dependents. Prussia and Mecklenburgh on the contrary are in arms against him.

3. Austria has an army of upwards of 400,000 men, she is no longer allied to France, but has acceded to the new alliance against her.

4. Russia has beyond her frontiers 200,000 men; she occupies the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; her ports are open: she is united with England, Prussia, Sweden, and Spain; she is at peace with Turkey, which considerably increases her moral force; and it has been proved by acts that she cannot be conquered.

5. Sweden having entered into the new war furnished more than 30,000 men who are acting on the continent.

6. Those 500,000 veterans of Napoleon have disappeared; he has lost all his cavalry, several marshals, 80 generals; of this army only some thousands of officers remain to him. The cannon, army effects, the 600 millions are lost, with the Prussian and Polish contingents. He has only of the latter 15,000 men, with the maledictions of the country.

7. That monopoly has almost entirely disappeared since the ports of Russia and Prussia have been opened, the war terminated between the Russians and Turks, and the English occupied all the Dalmatian Islands.

8. The Austrian, Polish and Prussian contributions have ceased—Illyria is exhausted—the war and army expences have doubled. What then will be the deficit for the year 1813? There no longer exists a continental system against England. It is in fact destroyed.

9. The battles of Smolensko, of Borodino, of Kratznoi, of Lutzen, and all the last campaign, prove that with inferior forces he can be resisted and beaten, and that consequently he must be beaten with equal forces, and destroyed with superior ones.

From this comparative statement it results that Napoleon's power and glory have insensibly declined since the year 1812. His army had then besides 110,000 auxiliaries, 50,000 Poles, 30,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Austrians. His enemy now has an auxiliary force of 330,000, viz. 200,000 Austrians, 100,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Swedes. His revenues have decreased 100 millions, and the diminutions will be still much greater, if we take into consideration what he drew by requisions from Prussia and the countries of the confederation of the Rhine, and the war contributions of Russia, Prussia and Austria.

FROM THE GLEANER.

[The following queer, odd, singular communication we have read over, and hardly know whether to admit or reject it. The old fellow if he has any sense has a comical way of showing it. The drift of his piece we like well enough, but if he writes again we wish he would polish a little more. Who the plague is Mrs. Caperton, and who is your Uncle John.]

(Editor Gleaner.

The Cogitations of my Uncle John.

"He that will not stoop for a Pin,
"Shall be made to stoop for a meaner thing." [*Old saying.*]

This distich is something like the girls of Thornville, "*homely but sensible.*"—The importance of trifles to our happiness and prosperity, surely is not duly appreciated. A drop of water is but a trifle, yet the ocean is formed of drops. A moment is but a trifle, yet our lives are made up of moments. A cent is but a trifle, and yet nothing is truer than that the whole wealth of the richest he in Thornville is made up of such trifles.

Gentle reader! Hear the cogitations of Uncle John. The times are hard——The necessaries of life have risen upon us an hundred fold. Our incomes are not greater than they used to be, and we cannot indulge ourselves as we were wont to do with Tea, and Sugar and Coffee & fine clothes, without leading to embarrasment, and execution, and perhaps to prison. Let us be wise. A very little is sufficient to supply us with the necessaries of life. Curtail your expenditures. Forego the use of sugar altogether.——Sage is an excellent substitute for tea—Indeed we were obliged to give 5 dollars a pound for it, and was it an Indian production, we should all conclude as it was "*far fetched and dear bought, it was fit for ladies*;" and should be half bejuggled to get it. Use Chocolate, it is very nutritious and has not risen much in price. Peas and Rye do very well instead of Coffee, and if the times press hard use neither Tea, Coffee nor Sugar. The prudent man will descry danger from afar. "*When the storm rises, wise men put on their clothes.*" He is not a freeman but a slave who suffers his *appetite*, his *pride* or his *passions* to lead him into difficulty. To be truly independent you must gain a victory over yourselves. Like the Tortoise, draw within your shell—till the storm passes over. Make your old clothes answer this season, or else manufacture homespun.

To this let me add. Drink no liquor, and every family without exception will save enough to pay their taxes.

Now madam Caperton, how do you like this advice?

Mrs. Caperton,
To stop drinking liquor I like it right well,
And the plan of sinking within one's shell,
And all your advice,
I think very nice,
Except to leave off drinking tea t
A woman can never
Be pleasant and clever,
Without her Souchong or Bohea.

So farewell coffee, sugar, and laces till the times mend. The women as a particular favor may use tea sparingly.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 10.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, ship Junto, Copelo, 60 days from Cadiz. Several gentlemen who came passengers in the above vessel, arrived in town yesterday.

We were last evening favored with the perusal of a file of Madrid Gazettes, to Oct. 25, and one Cadiz paper of the 4th Nov. The contents of the former were uninteresting, being principally filled with local events. The latter contains a correspondence between the besieged & besieging forces before Pampaluna.

The following is the only article of importance on this subject, though the passengers in the Junto, state that official accounts had been received previous to their leaving Cadiz, that Pampaluna had surrendered to the Allies.

"Gen. Espana, having been informed, that the Gov. of Pampaluna had taken the determination of blowing up the fortifications, being unable any longer to hold out, wrote to him on the 21st, saying that if he put that design into execution, himself, and his staff, should be put to the sword, and every 10th man of the soldiery be selected for the same fate.

On the 24th, the first officer of the governor's staff came out, with a trumpet to treat and not having agreed upon the terms of capitulation, the last account which is from Lesaca, of the 27th, states that the matter was still in discussion."

Accounts had been received at Cadiz from England, by letters which spoke of the recall of Adm. Warren.

The plague continued to rage very bad at Gibraltar, and all communications was cut off from that place in consequence.

It had made its appearance in Cadiz, but had abated considerably when the Junto sailed.

Official accounts had been received in Cadiz, of the surrender of two important fortresses, viz: Jaca and Pampaluna, to the allied army, under lord Wellington. Flour was about $ 13——dull.

It is stated positively by passengers in a Spanish vessel from Cadiz, that previous to her sailing, official information had been received of the surrender of Pampaluna, and Jaca, a fortress in Arragon, with a garrison of 800 French, about 15 leagues to the SE. of Pampaluna. Nothing more likely.

(Bost. Centinel.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, January 14.

Mr. R Strong, who came passenger in the Ino, from Holland, arrived at N. York on Thursday morning and informs us, that he left Delfzyl on the 2d Nov.; at which time no intelligence had been received there of the defeat of the French army by the allies, nor of the taking of Bremen.

From the Boston Palladium, Jan. 14.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND & HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with a Halifax paper of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6. from which the following articles are copied:

HALIFAX, *Jan.* 1.

Arrived, yesterday, the Francis Freeling Packet, 37 days from Falmouth, England, with the October and November mails.

LONDON, *Nov.* 3.

The Shannon Sir P. B. V. Broke, has arrived from Halifax.

Sir Philip is not quite recovered from his wound in his head.

LONDON, *Nov.* 6.

A German bulletin relative to the late glorious successes is arrived, dated from Verden.

It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. one day later than the despatches of sir C. Stewart.

It informs us, that at day break on the 12th the King of Saxony, who was with Bonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town; but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Bonaparte's usual feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault——The result is known. Ney is said to have been wounded and Augereau killed.

The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Mersburg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by the indefatigable Blucher, and probably also by the equally active Platow and his Cossacks. Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Bonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000! But where is Bonaparte? One report says he has reached Paris; another that he is gone to Cassell; another, to Magdeburgh.

Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his power has received an irrecoverable blow.

The king of Saxony stood at his balcony, at Leipzic, bowing to the 3 sovereigns as they entered, wishing to be considered as an acquaintance and friend, none saw or spoke to him,

LONDON, *Nov.* 10.

Accounts of the most important and favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning.

It was asserted, that on the 21st Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cossed, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners and pieces of cannon. That general D'Yorck had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Mersburg road, and routed it with great slaughter.

That the king of Wirtemburg had declared in favor of the allies, and was marching with 15,000 men to take possession of Frankfort.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the allies, and took up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyrolians had immediately embodied themselves into a large army and were descending from their mountains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her situation, had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France.

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that it "never rains but it pours."

PAMPELUNA TAKEN.

The key of north and west Spain, was delivered on the 31st Oct. into the hands of the Heroe of Vimeira, &c.

This most grateful intelligence was brought by lord Hill.

BREMEN, was in possession of the Russians October 26. It had been taken from them by the French on the 23d, and retaken by the Russians on the 24th.

REPORTED GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

TRURO, *(Eng.) Nov.* 13.

Last night we received intelligence from Plymouth, that a telegraphic communication had been made from the admiralty to the commander in chief of that port, announcing that Admiral Young had fell in with the enemy, captured TEN SAIL OF THE LINE, and driven TWO on shore.

The gallant admiral has received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has been obtained over the Texel or Scheldt fleets, or both combined, as admiral Young made a signal on Friday last for all ships under his command to join, without a moments delay.

[Adm. Young sailed from Deal, Nov. 4, in consequence of a telegraphic order, and proceeded to the Dutch coast. It was said it was likely the Scheldt fleet would put itself under the protection of the British. Another report was, that Bonaparte, apprehensive of this, might have ordered it to a French port.]

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 15.

IMPORTANT.

The private armed schr. Gen. Armstrong, capt. Champlin, with a very valuable cargo of brandy, wine and dry goods, arrived at this port this evening in 52 days from Nantz.

Sailed from there on the 24th of Nov. in company with 2 French frigates bound on a cruise. There had been an Embargo on all American vessels for some time prior to the sailing of the General Armstrong, in consequence of the expected departure of these frigates.

Napoleon had got back to Paris; convoked a meeting of the conservative senate, and ordered a new and immediate conscription of 220,000 men!! After which he sat out for Italy.

The *wreck* of his great army had reached the left bank of the Rhine; the allies were in great force on the right bank of the same river.

Marshal Ney, (prince of Moskwa) had been *disgraced and dismissed.* Napoleon had attributed all his misfortunes to him.

All the German princes composing the confederation of the Rhine, had joined the standard of the allies.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

A Providence, (R. I.) paper of the 8th inst. after announcing the arrival of the Analostan Cartel fsom Halifax, observes, "The Chesapeake frigate was condemned as unsea-worthy."

From the Balt. Fed. Gazette, Jan. 11.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, we learn, that *despatches* from government, reached that place yesterday for the ship Bramble, and that it was said she would sail immediately for England.

From the N. York Gazette, Jan. 12.

The ship Fair American, bound to Liverpool, which some time since had permission to carry out passengers, has been made a flag of, and is stopped by order of government 48 hours, for the purpose, no doubt, of carrying out Despatches or a Messenger.

She will probably sail the latter end of this week.

The British flag of truce ship Bramble sailed from Annapolis, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday last, with despatches from the American government to our ministers abroad, and the answer of col. Monroe to Lord Castlereagh, British secretary for foreign affairs.

(Baltimore Whig.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 13.

MESSENGER OF PEACE.

We learn from a letter received this morning from Washington, that *Nathaniel W. Strong*, of this city, is appointed to take out despatches to our commissioners at St. Petersburgh, Messrs. Bayard and Adams, who, the letter adds, are instructed to repair to Gottenburgh, for the purpose of entering upon a negociation with the British government. The cartel Fair American, which has been detained by government for some days past, is to take Mr. Strong to Liverpool, and from thence we understand, he will proceed to Gottenburgh.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with an extract from the letter, which we subjoin.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated,

"*January* 10, 1813.

"Mr. N. W. Strong is appointed bearer of despatches to London, and from which he will proceed to Messrs. Bayard and Adams, who are appointed commissioners on our part to negotiate at Gottenburgh, with the British government. Mr. S. is to sail in the cartel from New-York."

EARTHQUAKES.

Extract of a letter from Stanley Griswold, Esq. to his friend in Cincinnatti, dated,

Shawanoe Town, (Ill. Terrritory) Dec. 18, 1813.

"We are again visited here by the terrible phenomenon of *Earthquakes.* A pretty smart shock occurred on the day of our landing here, (Sunday 2 weeks,) which was the 1st that has been felt since last spring. The day was very cold and clear. On Sunday last we had 2 severe shocks, nearly equal to the heaviest formerly felt at Cincinnatti. Several slight ones also occurred. But no damage was done at this place.

At the U. S. Saline, 12 miles back of us, the shocks on Sunday last, were far more severe, and as many as 50 distinct ones were felt in the course of the day. They continued on Monday and Tuesday and so late as Wednesday, which is the last I have heard from thence. It is very surprising they should be so severe and numerous at so small a distance from us, and not be perceived more at this place. The damage done at the Saline works is considerable. Several furnaces was broken down or much injured; sheds overturned; the reels for drawing water upset; the logs for conveying it dislocated; the springs of some of the wells stopped, and others increased with fresh water.—A strong smell of sulphur issued from them. The lumbering noise, resembling distant thunder, was heard very plainly here, but at the Saline it was frightful. The roaring was continual, and at times reports went off like cannon near at hand. The workmen were greatly affrighted, and many have deserted. One honest fellow in remonstrating with these declared he would stay at his work, believing that it would be as acceptable to God to die with an axe in his hand, as in any other way. The weather on this day was moderate and moist, with some snow and rain. A thick falling of snow appeared to precede the heavy shocks for some minutes, and continued a short time after them.—Writers on Earthquakes are in the custom of noting the state of the weather at the time of their occurrence. But from all appearance in this quarter there seems to be no particular connexion; they have occurred in all kinds of weather. Still I think coldness & moisture attend them more than heat and dryness of temperature. But this may perhaps arise from the greater proportion of that kind of weather in the western country."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Trump of Fame, dated,

"*Detroit, Nov.* 24, 1813.

"You requested me to inform you of the situation of the army, the inhabitants about this place, Indian Councils, etc.—With regard to the army gen Cass is commander in chief at this and al other posts to the westward of Long Point and Erie; the 27th regt. a small part of the 19th and 20th attached together, a few convalescent of the 17th and 24th regts. are all the regulars that are here, at Malden and Sandwich; one company at Maldeu viz: capt. Bett's of the 28th, one also at Sandwich, capt. Puthuff's of the 28th. No militia except from Ohio, the number I do not know, perhaps 1000. Capt. Lee's volunteer company of horse, raised in and about this place, is called on occasionally, and a part of it is kept up the river De Trench to protect the inhabitants from savages, who have killed a few whites since the defeat of the British army. We know of no expedition even contemplated upon at present. It was intended that a part of the army should make an excursion up to Michilimackinac, but the season was so far advanced before the other expedition ended, that it was dispensed with.

"We have provisions enough here at present. Some of the men are considerably sickly, perhaps not more so than might be expected after so much fatigue in crossing the lake and forcing a march after the enemy. The most I have to lament is the inexperience, inattention and inhumanity of surgeons and surgeon's mates. Dr. Martin went with gen. Harrison down the lake.

With regard to Indian Councils, I am not in a situation to inform you particularly; but soon after the arrival of the army they began to send in small parties with a white flag, kept increasing by degrees, but did not become a general thing until after we returned from the battle up the river De Trench, a few days after which I was at the Council house, and saw as many as 10 or 12 chiefs sign their names by their agent or interpreter to the article of treaty. It appeared to be the free act and will of each. To be particular about names would be impossible: however we rest pretty secure as respects Indians. Mr. Snow, whose family was killed or carried off last spring, found two daughters here after the army had taken possession.

"The inhabitants of Detroit and its vicinity are not in a very goodsituation generally, but it is much better than when the British had possession. The rich or those who have any thing to sell, must increase in riches, for whiskey sells from 2 1-2 to 4 dollars per gallon when sold by the barrel; butter 35 cents per pound, milk 25 cents per quart, potatoes $ 4 50 per bushell, coffee, sugar and pepper 62 and 1-2 cents per pound, and other articles proportionably high; of course the poor of this country must be poor for a while. There is some indeed who draw rations from the U. S. but they are mostly those who had their property taken by the Indians while the British were here.

"The depredations committed on the inhabitants by the Indians were numerous and afflicting. Some had 6, others 8 and 10 cows taken, and very few had the good fortune to save a single horse! Indeed from the time the British fleet was taken, the Indians, together with some terrified inhabitants, were busy in carrying off property of every description——while those who styled themselves Americans dare not open their lips to ask why do ye so? But there is now, they say, quite a reverse of times, and they are very happy in being restored to their former liberties."

NASHVILLE, *Jan.* 2.

We have this evening heard from gen. Jackson's army, the movements of which have been unimportant since the battle of Taladega; prevented from decisive operations by the want of supplies. These are however, becoming better regulated, and by the 6th inst. he will proceed to form a junction with the victorious army of Georgia under gen. Floyd.

The command of the whole of the forces marching against the Creeks has been conferred on maj. gen. Pinckney. I have this evening been indulged with a perusal of gen. Pinckney's instructions to gens. Jackson and Floyd, and think the plan of the campaign such as cannot with such men as Jackson and Floyd to execute fail to be successful. His observations on supplies shew him the adept in the military art. He lately sent one of his aids to E. Tenn. to organize a Qr. masters dept. and make arrangements for supplying the troops by water, which can be done with facility and little expense. The principal settlements of the Creeks lying on the waters of the Mobile, the position of the army will always be such as will enable it to be supplied efficiently from the river.

Six hundred troops of the 39th regt. U. S. inf. will march in the course of the ensuing week for the Creek nation. They will be commanded by Col. Williams an officer of high reputation.

Thus far the picture is flattering, but dissentions have been excited in gen J's army, which I fear will prevent Tennessee from sharing largely in the future operations of the campaign. Whole regts. of men are disbanding themselves and returning ingloriously to their homes—gen. J's exertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Kentucky will stand preeminent for good militia. Tennessee would rival her if she had field and platoon officers equal to yours; but where those are cringing for popularity, and are characters who can permit a churlish love of home to withdraw them from the field of honor, nothing can be done.

Jackson will still have 1800 or 2000 militia left.

Gen. D. R. Williams will have a brigade of regular troops in the campaign—Gen. Claiborne has the 3d U. S. inf. and about 800 volunteers with him on the Alabama, 80 miles from fort Stoddert, and will have to fall back to Mobile, the British having landed forces at Pensacola. Gen. Flourney is in Orleans.

(Ken. Gazette.

PLATTSBURGH, *January* 8.

For some time past, it has been strongly suspected that the enemy meditated an attack upon this place. Night before last the commandant received information that the enemy were in motion; that they had cannon mounted on runners, and were pressing all the horses within their reach, &c. This information has neither been confirmed nor contradicted, but the destruction of this post at the present time, being of the first importance to the enemy, it is rational to calculate that an effort will be made to effect it.—Every preparation has been made on the part of our army to give them a suitable reception. A company of dragoons arrived yesterday from Burlington. A detachment of infantry from the army of Gen. Wilkinson, arrived at 4 o'clock last evening, having made a forced march of 40 miles that day. Another detachment is expected to-day, which will make in the whole about 1000 men. There are said to be 1000 effective men at Burlington, who have been ordered on.

On the evening of the 4th inst. a small detachment of mounted men were detached from this post, on a secret expedition to the north. The officer who had command of the party, led them on, and fell upon a picquet of our own army, which unhappily resulted in the death of a valuable soldier belonging to the artillery. We understand that the officer was particularly instructed relative to this picket, and that on his return, was arrested.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) *January* 7.

Gen. Wilkinson at Malone has so far regained his health as to intend a journey to the southward; his army are comfortably hutted at the French Mills, in good health and high spirits.

We understand that the enemy are collecting a force at or near St. Regis. On the morning of the first inst. one of our outer pickets was attacked by a small party of the enemy, they however were compelled to retreat with the loss of two taken prisoners. No fears are apprehended for the safety of the garrison.

An expedition is said to be fitting out at the half way house between St. John's and Laparaire.

From the Alexandria Gazette, Jan. 15,

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

In the house of representatives yesterday, when Mr. Sheffy offered his amendment to the military bill, in the course of the remarks which he submitted in support of it, he made some allusion to a whisper which he had heard of a project having been agitated to fill the ranks of the army by means of that detestable system *French conscription!* of which he expressed his abhorrence. Mr. Troup, chairman of the military committee, in reply, stated he had expressed himself in favor of such a project; it might not at present be necessary, but when the circumstances of the country required it, he for one would advocate it in the committee and in the house. *Are the citizens of this country prepared to submit to such a system?* May all such projects be blasted, and the authors of them meet the fate they merit.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 28, 1814.

MISSION TO GOTTENBURG

John Quincy Adams, (our minister in Russia) *James A. Bayard*, (now at St. Petersburg) *Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, and *Jonathan Russell*, of Rhode-Island, have been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissioners to proceed to Gottenburg, to meet the commissioners from Great-Britain, under her overture recently accepted by this government.

Jonathan Russell has also, in like manner, been appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden. [*Nat. Intel.*

The Hon. *Langdon Cheves*, of South-Carolina, is appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the place of Mr. Clay, appointed on the mission to Gottenburg.

G. W. Campbell has declared in the Senate, says the reporter for that body, that "*no man in his senses can believe there will be a peace with England this five years.*" [*Fed. Rep.*

It has been over and over avowed in the House of Repreeentatives, within a few days, that there could be no peace until Canada was taken, that Canada must be taken some time or other, and the sooner the better. If necessary to effect this object, it has been also avowed that a *conscription* would be resorted to *ibid.*

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The British have launched at Kingston a ship of war larger than the President frigate, mounting two tiers of guns, 54 in number, long 32's and 18's: another of the size of our General Pike is nearly ready to be launched, and a third of the same size is building.

Commodore Chauncey is gone to the city of Washington, probably to stir up our lagging rulers: he has sent 250 ship carpenters to Sackett's Harbour, and 100 waggons have been put in requisition at Albany as transports of Naval stores.

Albany paper.

Nine Thousand Dollars have been remitted to the sufferers at Portsmouth, from collections already made in the city of Philadelphia, and the further sum of 3000 dollars it is expected will be obtained, for the same benevolent purpose.

FINANCE.

On the 8th inst. Wm. Jones, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, laid before Congress his annual report of the state of the Treasury, by which it appears that $ 29,350,000 must be raised by loans to meet the expences of the war this year, notwithstanding all the taxes.

This loan will augment the sum borrowed during the administration of Mr. Madison, (a period of a little better than 8 years) to 71,700,000 dollars ! ! !

(Franklin Repository.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

HAVING taken the liberty on two or three former occasions to hold an intercourse with the readers of the Pittsburgh Gazette, I venture to solicit your attention to a little piece which pleads for insertion in one of your columns. The piece alluded to is called the TWO ROSES, *and* which was lately offered to the *uncommonly profound* and *very discerning* editor of the Western Gleaner, who has been pleased to speak of it and the writer in the following *handsome* and *pertinent* manner:

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"We beg most humbly the pardon of "*the Recluse* for not publishing his allegorical satire, *the Two Roses*, which "though very intelligible to us, would "present the most complete enigma to "more than the nine-tenths of our readers. Our pages will never form the "repository of *slander*, either in prose "or in verse, and whether we are personally concerned in the case or not; "and most of all, we must deprecate the "unclaimed assistance of the *masked* "*reviler*, whom we cannot consider in "a much better light, than the midnight-"assassin himself."

This maiden address is introduced in this place without abbreviation to give such gentlemen and ladies as unhappily live beyond the circulation of the Western Gleaner (which I have understood to be very limited) an opportunity to treasure up a literary morceau which, otherwise, would, to them be lost! Those votaries of the muses also who sometimes indulge a natural fondness for rhyme, and who, like the Recluse, might attempt to burst the shades of a voluntary seclusion by making them ring with the spontaneous effusions of the lyre, will be taught the danger of exposing themselves and their feelings to the hatchet and the rasp of this formidable son of Apollo.

Without presuming, at this time, to animadvert upon that chasteness of diction, purity of sentiment, and profundity of cogitation which are so strikingly displayed in this article of "literary intelligence," I shall only permit myself to extol the courtier-like manner in which the learned editor of the Western Gleaner has commenced his *interesting invitations* to correspondents. I wish you by all means to bear in mind that the present question is not whether the Recluse can, or cannot, write poetry well enough to be seen in the Western Gleaner. Should this question ever happen to be agitated, the Recluse promises not to preclude himself from the privilege of recurring to the testimony of the editors of the Port Folio and other literary repositories, by no means inferior to the one which is "calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh." The question, then, as to the grade of literary excellence belonging to the Two Roses, being laid aside, you will be pleased to examine its moral complexion. And in order that you may duly appreciate the SAGACITY of the editor of the Western Gleaner, who has so courageously denounced the Two Roses as a *slanderous* performance, and so emphatically deprecated the author as a "MASKED REVILER," or, by a temperate periphrasis, a "MIDNIGHT-ASSASSIN," permit me to give you a history of this little poem.

Several years ago, in a remote situation, the Recluse sometimes amused himself by translating Florian's beautful fables, or, to use the more pompous phrase, his "allegorical satires," and sometimes by endeavouring to imitate others which go under the name of the Enchanted Plants. Of these performances it is unnecessary to say more, at this time, than that they have been handed about amongst the author's friends, and one of them, to wit, the Two Roses, found its way into a village weekly repository. Although the author at that time checked the disposition which his friends encouraged to publish a constant series of these effusions, many of them acquired a degree of publicity which, however limited, was quite commensurate with the vanity of the poet. In whatever rank of poetical merit the effusions of the Recluse may be classed by the criticks, he is emboldened, by the late wanton and unwarrantable attack upon his fame, to challenge the world to impeach the morality of one of his sentiments.

After the first number of the Gleaner made its appearance the author of the Two Roses was invited to aid the work by his pen. Nor was it till after he was *importuned*, by a repitition of the invitation, that the Recluse prevailed upon himself to bestow that anonymous aid which the editor so gratefully "deprecates, as an unclaimed assistance." With a view then of preparing a regular series of those fugitive pieces which had been slumbering for years in his own port folio and in the pocket books of his friends, he copied the Two Roses, and deposited them for insertion in the Western Gleaner. The *politeness* and *delicacy* which the editor of that immaculate repository has manifested since, make it unnecessary to apologise for obtruding upon his notice a piece which had been once printed and spread in a very obscure corner of a distant country. This circumstance, though trivial, leads me to exult in having selected the Two Roses, as the first victim for immolation upon the shrine of taste; for in the first place, it demolishes every pretext of suspected allusions, which the master of the sacrifice has conjured up from the lurid charnel-house of egotism; and, in the second place, it relieves me from an implied engagement to furnish fresh offerings for his reeking altar.

The fragrant remains of that very Rose which fell from the bosom of Eliza, and the identical lady to whom this condemned effusion was addressed, are, both, at this moment, sharers of the seclusion from the world which has been chosen by the Recluse:—the first he cherishes as the sweet relick of an inspiring theme, and the latter he regards as a faithful witness of the *delicacy*, the *decency*, the *discretion*, the *discernment*, and the TASTE of the editor of the Western Gleaner.

I make no attempt to requite you, sir, for the trouble I have occasionally given. You have been editor of a public vehicle long enough to know, that a delicacy of deportment is reciprocally due between the readers, or rather, the writers of a periodical work and him who stands between them and the public. There is, if I mistake not, an implied assent to a presiding principle of decorum which, when violated by either party, subjects the offender to that penalty which the invisible tribunal exacts. To the decision of that tribunal, the Recluse makes this appeal from the arbitrary and foul sentence which the editor of the Gleaner has pronounced upon his name and honour.

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

ENVY.

THE TWO ROSES.

THE sweetest Rose that ever bloom'd
Was one that, with insidious sip,
Beneath Eliza's smiles presumed
To pilfer fragrance from her lip.

All blushing with the sweets it stole,
Upon Eliza's snowy breast,
The flowret, like a burning coal,
Contrasted loveliness express'd.

An envious Rose, as yet uncropp'd,
That eyed her with incessant spite,
Exulted when Eliza dropp'd
Her favourite object of delight.

Eliza left the garden walk
That circumscribed her loved *parterre*;
When thus the Rose upon the stalk
Address'd the one that perish'd there.

"Poor thing! and didst thou then suspect
Thy tints thy neighbours' tints surpass'd?
As if Eliza could neglect
To pin what most she valued fast!

Thy own vain heart how much it err'd
Not to distinguish taste from whim;
For hadst thou been to us preferr'd
Thy dress would have been kept as trim."

The expiring flow'r look'd up and smiled
(Too languid to lift up its head)
Then like simplicity's own child,
With christian firmness meekly said:

"Why, blooming sister, dost thou speak
Harsh words to one thou deem'st so low?
Thy warmer *blush* becomes her cheek
Whose heart derides another's wo.

But let this pass. A better plea
Sustains me in this dying hour:
Eliza's friendship places me
Beyond the blast of envy's pow'r.

All bow beneath the hand of time.
Then, soon, my sister! must decay.
I have enjoy'd a cloudless prime
And pass, without regret, away.

E'en in the cold embrace of death
Whilst now my energies decline,
I feel, I feel Eliza's breath
Uniting all its sweets with mine.

Thus, though fast fading here I lye
Estranged from my Eliza's breast,
One certain pledge, my latest sigh
Shall tell how truly I was blest."

That lingering sigh, invoked, at last,
Proclaimed the envied Rose's death,
By pouring on the evening blast
Sweets—blended with Eliza's breath.

—Unpluck,d the wretched rival droop'd,
Quite wither'd from that very hour;
For lo! a canker-worm had scoop'd
The heart away and spoilt the flow'r

THE RECLUSE.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

No. 2, OF THE

WESTERN GLEANER.

CONTENTS.

On Bleaching—Substances used—Machinery—Practical Rules.
On Magnesia—a preventive of several diseases.
Letters from Pennsylvania—written by a French officer to his friend in the years 1809-'10.
The Listener, No. 1.
Remark of the Editor.
Aphorisms of Political Economy, chap. 2—Relation of Population with the developement of Human intelligence.
Reviews—on the Biography of Jas. Lawrence, Esq. Poems on different subjects. Treatise on the culture of Bees.
Miscellanies, Metheoric appearance called the Palatine Light—Preparation of Verdigris—Editorial Remark—Progress of Chemistry—Mode of working Platina—Longevity.
Poetry—Skara Glen—Common Lot——From the Greek Anthology.
Literary Intelligence.

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore; and having entered largely in the BRASS FOUNDERY business, he flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Solder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

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22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

VICTORY
ON LAKE ERIE.

PROPOSALS BY

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & J. Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

For publishing by subscription

TWO PRINTS,

REPRESENTING THE VICTORY OBTAINED BY

COMMODORE PERRY,

From correct drawings by Sully & Kearney, from details of the action, given by Com. PERRY and his Officers.

CONDITIONS.

The proposed Prints, shall be engraved in the line manner, by *Murray, Fairman & Tiebout.* The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches. Price to subscribers $ 7—and to non-subscribers $ 8—for each print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged. The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. P. to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in New York, which that gentleman has been so obliging as to hand to them for publication.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore PERRY, to Mr. John Scudder, New York. dated,

NEWPORT, *(R. I.) Dec.* 15, 1813.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 5th Oct. relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair Messrs. Murray and Fairman of Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give all the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray and Fairman, or to lieuts. Turner and Packet on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given to the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your ob'dt sev't,

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

Mr. John Scudder, N. York.

3wqcjw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, all the right, title and interest of *Joseph M'Clintock*, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Plumb township, in Allegheny county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Huey, widow Johnston, and Joseph Simpson, of which about fifty or sixty acres are cleared, and on which is erected a stone house, log barn and other buildings—at the suit of John M'Donald.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1814

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives on Saturday the 15th inst. a *BAY MARE*, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, blind of the right eye, star in the forehead, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINLEY, Jun.

Mifflin Township, Allegheny county, Jan. 19, 1814. } 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Ephraim Jones*, Esq. of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands against said estate are required to present them, properly attested, for settlement. For the convenience of those concerned the subscriber proposes attending in February next, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at his own house in Ohio township, and on the three following days in each week, at the house of Mr. Hoffer, sign of the Spread Eagle, in Front street, Pittsburgh. Persons interested will do well to attend to this notice and save trouble.

JOHN WAY, *Administrator, cum testamento annexo de bonis testatoris non.*

January 25, 1814

LOTS FOR SALE.

A few small Lots for Sale,

Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.

ALSO,

Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny. For terms apply to

DAVID EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814. 3t

Left on the Counter of the Subscriber, a

PURSE,

Containing several BANK BILLS. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying to

ELIAS WILLIAMS,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

January 27, 1814.

New Orleans Sugar,

By the Barrel,

FOR SALE, BY

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18. 6tqc18

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FROM BALTIMORE,

10,000lbs Spanish

SOLE LEATHER,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

They intend having always on hand a large assortment of this article, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Also, will have next week a small

Invoice of Coffee,

which they will sell at a reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18. tfq

Depreciation Land

FOR SALE,

IN Beaver county, No. 3 and 4, Braden's District, and No. 10, M'Clain's District—in Butler county, No. 3 and 89, Nicholson's District—and in Allegheny county, No. 21, Cunningham's District and No. 115, Alexander's District.—Those desirous of purchasing may call on Monday and Tuesday in any week, at the subscriber's, in Ohio township, Allegheny county.

JOHN WAY.

January 20, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

Two Patent Nail Machines.

THESE machines are in high reputation, at and in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. The Nails manufactured by them being equal, if not superior, to those made in any other manner. The machines and an estimate of their products, may be seen by any person wanting to purchase, and the terms made known on application to the subscribers.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1814. 4t

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

50 Tubs Swedish Steel,

suitable for Scythe and Sickle Makers, and other kinds of work.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

TO THE PRESIDENT

Of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company.

THE undersigned, appointed by resolution of the 3d March, 1812, a Committee of Accounts of said Company, do now report, that they have entered on an examination of the accounts of the Company with a view of preparing a general statement of Receipts and Expenditures up to the present time, for the information of the Stockholders, that they have examined all the accounts of the company, except those which have arisen from transactions in Pittsburgh; that not having been furnished with such a statement of those accounts as would enable them to proceed, they are unable to make the statement intended, until further information relative to them shall be procured.

WILLIAM MILES,
THOMAS REES.
JOHN C. WALLACE.

Erie, June 12, 1813.

ISAAC BEAN, & C.

Have just received a quantity of RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK MOROCCO SKINS.

Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. 7tq

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

80 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. P. and J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w. may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.
GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GEOGRAPHICAL View of the Province of Upper Canada.
A View of the Engagement on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813.
Grattan's Speeches.
Historical Dictionary.
Cottage Sketches, or Active Retirement.
Surgeons Vade Mecum.
The Bridal of Triermain.
Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth.
Angelique De Valcour and Eglantine.

December 30, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

DOCTOR HANDY'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pitttsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he now offers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam is complete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity & force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of 20 strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information, that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the *mill-wright* business; and understands perfectly the making of flour—which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now without hesitancy, offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses, but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, etc.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, & screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a grid-iron, intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement, to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. O. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusively of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the *millers assistant*, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; inasmuch as it will deliver the grain or flour at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the *millers assistant*, shall have it erected gratis—unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.

Dec. 9, 1813. *tfqcrc*

SPEAKMAN AND SAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for

PEARL AND POT ASH,

AND

BLACK SALTS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

BIG SPRING MILLS,

On Blue River, Indiana Territory.

THE subscriber offers the above property for sale, to which is attached upwards of 800 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which is river bottom, covered with walnut, cherry, poplar and oak timber; there are 50 acres now under cultivation, and 70 acres (on which the timber has lately been deadened) that may be prepared for cultivation at a small expence; there is also on the premises a stone house 40 feet by 20, which is yet unfinished, and a young apple orchard of about 120 engrafted trees; the grist and saw mill are much out of order, but owing to the excellence of the mill seat and the superabundance of water even in the driest seasons, added to its vicinity to a rich and populous settlement, it is presumed it will be worthy the attention of the industrious farmer.

The distance from this mill seat to Louisville, (Ken.) in a direct line, is 20 miles, and six miles west of Corydon, the seat of government of the territory. When blue river is high, boats may be loaded at the mill, and descend with safety to the Ohio, a distance of twelve miles. For terms apply to *George Wallace*, in Pittsburgh, or to *Waller Taylor*, at Jeffersonville, (Ind. Ter.) who can give a more particular description.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

January 6, 1814.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following Tracts of Land, to wit: 100 acres lying in Moon township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of James M'Bride, of which there is about 50 acres cleared, and now occupied by James Read—100 acres of unimproved land on the Potatoe Garden run, in the aforesaid township, which has a good mill seat on it and many good springs suitable for distilleries—470 acres adjoining land of John Wilson and William Sutton, on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Beavertown, on which there is two or three small improvements—140 acres in Beaver county, Second Moon township, adjoining lands of James Hogue and Wm. Richardson, of which there is about 25 acres clear, and now occupied by John M'Laughlin—160 acres lying in Columbiana county, Ohio, about three miles from the Beaver mills, on the road leading from Georgetown to New-Lisbon, of which there is about 40 acres clear, and now occupied by James Hammell and Henry Fisher—600 acres in Monongalia county, and state of Virginia, on the waters of Dunkard creek, and adjoining land of Robert Darragh and William Job—and one house and lot in the town of Beaver, near the public square, now in possession of John Watt, Esq.

For terms apply to the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county.

DANIEL MORGAN.

January 1814.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.